

112. *Alsophila nitens*, J. Smith. Pinnae somewhat less scaly beneath than in No. 32.

115. *Vittaria lineata*, Swz.

116. *Tœnitis angustifolia*, R. Br.

117. *Polypodium Phyllitidis*, L.

118. *Aspidium plantagineum*, Griseb.

121. *Acrostichum sorbifolium*, L. The typical form, very nearly.

122. *Acrostichum (Chrysodium) aureum*, L.

124. *Acrostichum Lingua*, Raddi.

125. *Aspidium falciculatum*, Raddi.

126. *Acrostichum luridum*, Fee.

129. *Danaea nodosa*, Smith.

130. *Asplenium marginatum*, L.

131. *Polypodium jubæforme*, Kaulf.

132. *Gymnogramme pumila*, Anton Sprengel.

133. *Blechnum serrulatum*, Richard.

134. *Trichomanes Bancroftii*, H. & G.

135. *Schizæa pennula*, Swz.

136. *Tœnitis furcata*, Willd.

137. *Hemionitis citrifolia*, Hook.

138. *Schizæa elegans*, Swz.

139. *Asplenium obtusifolium*, L.

140. *Asplenium rhizophorum*, L.

141. *Asplenium celtidifolium*, Mett.

142. *Alsophila sagittifolia*, Hook.

143. *Trichomanes pyxidiferum*, L. (Tr. *Brasiliense*, Grisebach).

145. *Trichomanes muscoides*, H. & G.

146. *Selaginella flabellata*, Spring.

147. *Danaea alata*, Smith.

148. *Hypolepis repens*, Presl.

149. *Pteris gigantea*, Willd.

151. *Antrophyum Cayennense*, Kaulf.

151B *Antrophyum subsessile*, Kunze.

153. *Acrostichum Lingua*, Raddi.

154. *Aspidium cicutarium*, Swz.

18, of the first distribution, is *Aspidium invisum*, Swartz, rather than *A. patens*, to which it was referred in the former list.

22. is nearest to *Aspidium Sprengelii*, Kaulf, and may perhaps safely be referred to that species.

23. *Hypoderris Brownii*, J. Smith, and not *Phegopteris draconoptera*, to which it bears a close general resemblance.

80. *Cyathea Schauschin*, Martius. Mr. Fendler has sent a fine caudex of this plant, which completes the proof of its identity with a species now known to be widely distributed in tropical America.

TWO UNDESCRIBED NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF SEPTORIA, BY F. DE THUEMEN.—SEPTORIA ALBANIENSIS THUEM. in *Mycotheca universalis* No. 1294.—S. maculis in folii pagina superiore irregularibus,

saepe confluentibus, magnitudine varie, subarescentibus, ochraceis, subconcolori vel fusco marginatis, in pagina inferiore e contrario indeterminatis, ochro-griseis, obscuriore cinctis; peritheciis hypophyllis, sparsis, minutis, punctiformi-sublenticularibus, atris, pertusis; sporis bacillaribus vel cylindraceis, utrinque subrotundatis, curvulatis, uniseptatis, hyalinis, 30-32 mm. long., 2.5 mm. crass.—A *Septoria salicicola* Sacc. in *Michelia* I. p. 171. (*Depazea salicicola* Fr.) cum sporis 40-50 mm. long., 3 mm. crass., triseptatis et *Septoria Populi* Desm. cum sporis 45 mm. long., 3 mm. crass., sporarum magnitudine et ab prima septatione longe diversa.

Albany, New York, ad *Salicis lucide* Muhl. folia viva. Aug. 1878. Leg. Ch. H. Peck

SEPTORIA QUERCETI THUEM.—S. peritheciis hypophyllis, numerosissimis, densissime gregariis, minutis, nitido-atris, immersis, epidermide pustulaeformi tectis postremo vix liberis, punctiformibus, maculas plus minusve suborbiculatas, translucentes efficiens; sporis numerosis, subrectis vel arcuatulis, cylindraceis, utrinque obtusatis, biquadrisepatis, multinucleatis, hyalinis, 18-22 mm. long., 2.5-3 mm. crass.

Aiken, Carolina australis, ad *Quercus tinctoriae* Willd. folia subviva vel arida. No. 2227. Leg. H. W. Ravenel.

QUERCUS LEANA, NUTT.—In an article on the "Oaks of the Potomac side" which I contributed to *Field and Forest* for October and November, 1865, occurs the following remark: "Two trees which I have recently discovered in a wood near the northwestern (northern) corner of the District of Columbia, have proved unusually interesting. That these should be called *Quercus Leana* and not *Q. heterophylla* I maintain for the following reasons: Their resemblance to *Q. heterophylla* as it exists in the herbarium of the Department of Agriculture is not sufficiently close to warrant this name, the leaves being broader and less lobed. They do agree substantially with the specimens of *Q. Leana* in that herbarium. They also agree remarkably well with the tree which Mr. W. R. Smith, Superintendent of the U. S. Botanical Garden has raised in his grounds from an acorn of *Q. imbricaria*. Finally, on considering the locality in which these trees were found, it seems impossible to believe that *Q. Phellos* can have entered into the combination. In the entire wood where they are situated not an individual of that species exists. It is wholly wanting throughout the region of Rock Creek on which the grove is located. On the contrary the prevailing oak there is *Q. imbricaria*, although both varieties of *Q. coccinea* are also frequent. It cannot therefore be justly claimed that this new discovery constitutes a revival of the famous Bartram's Oak since this was decided on the highest authority to be either a form of *Q. Phellos* or a union of that species with *Q. coccinea* var. *tinctoria*. It is, however, none the less a botanical curiosity."

Since the above was published I have re-visited the locality no less than five times and have succeeded in obtaining an abundance both of fruiting and flowering specimens, of which I may say, *en passant*, I have a supply for distribution and exchange. My latest visit was